assuredly have died. I am now recovering under Harvey's charge, but must rest myself for a month to come on board the Beacon."

In another letter, dated H.M.S. Beacon, Paros, July 18, 1842, Mr. Forbes mentions his being then quite recovered from fever, though not very strong.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

Ninth Annual Report of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society.

Amongst other valuable matter the present report contains an essay on the Zoophytes of the coast of Cornwall, by Mr. Couch, for which the first silver medal of the Society was adjudged. We noticed among other rare and local species there enumerated, the following: *Sertularia Ellisii, S. nigra* and *S. pinnata, Plumularia pennatula, P. Catharina* and *P. myriophyllum, Caryophyllia Smithii, Actinia bellis, Valckeria uva, Hippothoa lanceolata, Cellepora Skenei, C. lævis* and *Lepralia trispinosa. Lepralia hyalina* is placed amongst the *Tubuliporidæ*, whereas there can be no question of its really belonging to the genus *Lepralia* of Johnston, as proved by the presence of opercula upon some of the cells. In addition to many rare species, we find also descriptions of some new ones, the characters of which we here subjoin.

Trailing Coral.—*Tubulipora trahens.*

Spec. Char. "Polypidom calcareous, creeping, adherent throughout, irregularly and sparingly branched, narrow, with one or two rows of tubes projecting from the upper surface.

Hab. "On stones and shells from deep water, not uncommon: Polperro.

"The polypidom varies from a quarter to one inch in length, but is very narrow and slender. The tubes are commonly single, but sometimes are in pairs and project considerably; sometimes in a straight and sometimes in a waved manner. When the tubes are in pairs they are always close together, but each pair are distant from each other in the lengthways of the polypidom. I am unable to refer this to any described species."

Tubulipora deflexa.

Spec. Char. "Polypidom erect, cylindrical, with waved tubes projecting from all parts.

Hab. "On shells from deep water, common: Polperro, Mevagissey Bay, and off the Deadman Point.

"This species is very common; it varies in height from one quarter to half an inch; it is calcareous, white, cylindrical, with sometimes an enlarged globular head. The tubes arise from all parts of the polypidom, and greatly project in a waved form; they are shorter above than below, and their apertures are even and unarmed. The base is slightly spreading, and of a darker colour than the upper portions. I have been unable to identify this with any described species."

Tubulipora Fungia.

Spec. Char. "Polypidom pedunculated, the upper portion expanded

into a flat, round surface; tubes projecting from the upper part of the circumference; centre nearly plane."

Tubulipora penicillata? Turton's Lin. vol. iv. p. 615.

"*Hab.* On shells and stones, and shells from deep water; common from the Eddystone Lighthouse to the Deadman Point.

"It is calcareous and about a quarter of an inch in height; the upper portion is expanded into a flat head, having on its superior surface one or two rows of projecting tubes round the circumference; the centre is either plain or marked with a few irregular cells. The cells are distant from each other, with slightly oblique unarmed apertures. The under surface of the head is furrowed without cells, and sloped into the footstalk."

Flustra Peachii.

Spec. Char. "Encrusting; cells radiating; apertures oval, unarmed, with two punctures at each extremity.

Hab. "On dead muscle and oyster shells, in the Fowey River, off the Deadman Point: common.

"Encrusting, membrano-calcareous; cells ovoid, having their longest diameter in the axis of growth; at each extremity two minute apertures; apertures even and unarmed. The cells, which have a radiating distribution, appear somewhat confused from their radiating from so many points and intermingling with each other.

"This species was first found by Mr. Peach of Gowan in the Fowey River; since that time, in company with him, I have found it abundantly encrusting almost every cell dredged up from Mixtow to the mouth of the river. I have since found it in deep water west of the Eddystone and nine leagues south of the Deadman. Not being able to refer this to any described species, and having submitted it to a gentleman well versed in the subject, who has pronounced it new, I beg to give it the name of its discoverer."

From an examination of Mr. Couch's paper it is evident, as might have been looked for from the rocky nature of the coast, that the calcareous species of zoophytes are particularly abundant on the Cornish shore.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF BERLIN*.

March 3, 1842.—M. Müller read a notice on some Pathologico-Anatomical Observations on Parasitical Forms made during a journey in Sweden in company with M. Retzius.

When occupied last August in Bohuslän in dissecting different sea animals, MM. Müller and Retzius had occasion to examine a dorse (*Gadus Callarias*) with a lean tail, which, according to the statement of the fishermen, was not eatable on account of sickness. The seat of the disease was the natatory bladder, in which was found a considerable quantity of a yellowish smeary matter without smell. Seen under the microscope it appeared of a very peculiar nature, containing

* From the 'Berichte der Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin.' Communicated by W. Francis.